

# The North Carolina Standard.

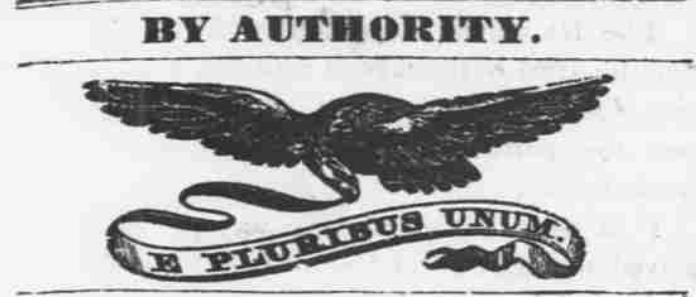
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY MUST BE PRESERVED.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1846.

VOLUME XII.—NUMBER 42.  
TERMS—\$3 PER ANNUM,  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

**TERMS.**  
THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD  
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT  
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.  
Those persons who remit by Mail (postage paid) Five Dollars, will be entitled to a receipt for Six Dollars or two years subscription to the Standard—one copy two years, or two copies one year.  
For four copies, : : : \$10 00  
For ten : : : : : 20 00  
For twenty : : : : : 35 00  
The same rate for six months.  
For persons procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash (\$15), will be entitled to the Standard one year free of charge.  
Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion;—those of greater length, in proportion. *Contract Orders and Judicial Advertisements* will be charged twenty-five per cent higher than the above rates. A deduction of \$1.50 per cent, will be made to those who advertise by the year. 60—If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 29TH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]  
An Act to change the time of holding the federal court in North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit courts of the United States for the district of North Carolina shall be held at Raleigh, on the first Monday in June and the first Monday in December, instead of the times now prescribed by law; and all actions, suits, appeals, recognitions, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever pending, or which may be pending, in said courts, or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided in like manner as if the time of holding said court had not hereby been altered.

JOHN W. DAVIS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
G. M. DALLAS,  
Vice President of the Senate.  
Approved, July 15th, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 56.]  
An Act to establish the collection district of Chicago.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a collection district be, and hereby is, established upon the western shore of Lake Michigan to be called the district of Chicago, within which the port of Chicago shall be a port of entry. The said district shall include the territory, harbors, rivers, and waters on the western shore of said lake, from the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois, northward to the town and river Sboyan, and inclusive of the same, which are within the territory of Wisconsin. A collector shall be appointed for said district, who shall receive the same amount of annual compensation as the collector of the district of Michigan.

Approved, July 16, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 60.]  
An Act to exempt canal boats from the payment of fees and hospital money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the owner and owners, master or masters, or other persons employed in navigating canal boats without masts or steam power, now by law required to be registered, licensed, or enrolled and licensed, shall not be required to pay any marine hospital tax or money; nor shall the persons employed to navigate such boats receive any benefit or advantage from the marine hospital fund; nor shall such owner or owners, master or masters, or other persons be required to pay fees, or make any compensation for such register, license, or enrollment and license, nor shall any such boat be subject to be labelled in any of the United States courts for the wages of any person or persons who may be employed on board thereof, or in navigating the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 20, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 61.]  
An Act making appropriations for the support of volunteers and other troops authorized to be employed in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, during the year ending the thirtieth of June eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, for the support of volunteers and other troops authorized to be employed for the prosecution of the war with Mexico, during the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

For the regular army, viz:  
For the pay of officers and men, provided for by the act of eighteen June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, forty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars.

For subsistence of said officers, three thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For forage for said officers' horses, three thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars.

For clothing of said officers' servants, three hundred and sixty dollars.

For recruiting the rifle regiment, nine thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For clothing and camp equipage for same, twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars.

For forage for same, fifty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars.

For volunteers, (including officers, &c. authorized by acts passed the present session) and their operations, and those of the regular army, in the field, viz:  
For pay of officers, two hundred and twenty thousand and ninety-six dollars.

For subsistence of officers, &c. one hundred and

fifty-two thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For clothing of officers' servants, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay, &c. &c. of volunteers, authorized by the act of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three million four hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million fifty-four thousand and five hundred dollars.

For camp equipage, &c. one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For medical and hospital supplies forty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For ordnance, arms, &c. three hundred and forty-four thousand dollars.

For supplies, transportation, &c. of the quartermaster's department, six million three hundred and ninety thousand and twenty-seven dollars.

Approved, July 20th, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 64.]  
An Act authorizing an issue of treasury notes and a loan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause treasury notes to be issued for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the government may require; and in place of such of the same may be redeemed to cause others to be issued; but not exceeding the sum of ten millions of dollars of this emission outstanding at any time, and to be issued under the limitations and other provisions contained in the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved the twelfth of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, except that the authority hereby given to issue treasury notes shall expire at the end of one year from the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President, if in his opinion it shall be the interest of the United States so to do, instead of issuing the whole amount of treasury notes authorized by the first section of this act, may borrow on the credit of the United States such an amount of money as he may deem proper, and issue thereof stock of the United States for the sum thus borrowed, in the same form, and under the same restrictions, limitations, and provisions, as are contained in the act of Congress, approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act for the extension of the loan of eighteen hundred and forty-one, and for addition to five millions of dollars thereto, and for allowing interest on treasury notes due." Provided, however, That the sum so borrowed, together with the treasury notes issued by virtue of this act, shall not in the whole exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars.

And provided, further, That no commission shall be allowed or paid for the negotiation of the loan authorized by this act; and also that the said stock shall be redeemable at a period not longer than ten years from the issue thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the treasury notes and stock issued under the provisions of this act shall not bear a higher rate of interest than six per centum per annum, and no part thereof shall be disposed of at less than par.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no compensation shall be made to any officer, whose salary is fixed by law, for preparing, signing, or issuing treasury notes; nor shall any clerks be employed beyond the number authorized by the act herein referred to.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of paying the amount of certain treasury notes (which having been received or redeemed by any authorized officer of the government, were subsequently purloined or stolen and put into circulation without evidence on their face of their having been cancelled) to the respective holders, who may have received the same, or any of them, for a full consideration, in the usual course of business, without notice or knowledge of the same, having been stolen, or cancelled, or altered, and without any circumstances to cast suspicion on the good faith or due caution with which they may have received the same.

Approved, July 22, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 65.]  
An Act making appropriations for certain objects of expenditure therein specified.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the several objects of expenditure hereinafter specified—viz: For the pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates, one hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For the expenses of the mission to the wild Indians of the prairie, including the expenses of a delegation of these Indians to the city of Washington and back to their homes, and also some presents to them, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no other or higher compensation shall be paid to the commissioners appointed to negotiate with said Indians than is authorized by the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and forty-two, nor shall any expenditure be allowed by the accounting officers but what shall appear to have been proper and reasonable, and which shall, in all respects, be supported by the most satisfactory vouchers: Provided, further, That no account shall be allowed, except for objects authorized in the instructions to the commissioners: Provided, however, That bills or drafts, heretofore drawn and negotiated by said commissioners or either of them, on the commissioner of Indian affairs, in pursuance of instructions and authority given to them, shall be paid out of said appropriation, holding said commissioners to a due accountability for the amount or proceeds of said bills or drafts.

For fulfilling treaty with the Klamath Indians: For interest on two hundred thousand dollars at five per cent, in lieu of investment per second article of treaty of fourteenth July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars; for defraying the necessary expenses of negotiating the treaty, payment to the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for improvements, erection of a mill, and for provisions per same article and treaty, two thousand dollars; for expenses of surveying the western line of lands ceded, and marking the same, per third article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars.

Approved, July 23, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 66.]  
An Act in relation to the payment of claims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever a claim on the United States aforesaid shall hereafter have been allowed by a resolution or act of Congress, and thereby directed to be paid, the money shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be paid to any person or persons other than the claimant or claimants, his or their executor or executors, administrator or administrators, unless such person or persons shall produce to the proper disbursing officer a warrant of attorney executed by such claimant or claimants, executor or executors, administrator or administrators, after the enactment of the resolution or act allowing the claim; and every such warrant of attorney shall refer to such resolution or act, and expressly recite the amount allowed thereby, and shall be attested by two competent witnesses, and be acknowledged by the person or persons executing it, before an officer having authority to take the acknowledgment of deeds, who shall certify such acknowledgment; and it shall appear by such certificate that such officer, at the time of the making of such acknowledgment, read and fully explained such warrant of attorney to the person or persons acknowledging the same.

Approved, July 29, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 67.]  
An Act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office," approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, as to all warrants issued prior to the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty, and no others, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Approved, July 29, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 68.]  
An Act giving the assent of Congress to a change of the compact entered into between the United States and the State of Arkansas, on her admission into the Union.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by an act supplementary to an act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes, approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in the fifth proposition made to the State of Arkansas, and which was subsequently accepted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, provided that the two entire townships of land located by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory of Arkansas," approved the second day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, which, by the first recited act of Congress, were vested in and confirmed to the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of a university in said State; And whereas the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas have, by their resolution, approved December eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, asked for a modification of said compact to authorize said General Assembly to appropriate said seventy-two sections of land to common school purposes: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and is hereby, given to the change in said compact asked for by the said General Assembly, so as to authorize and empower the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to appropriate said seventy-two sections of land for the use and benefit of common schools in said State, or in any other mode the said General Assembly may deem proper, for the promotion of education in said State.

APPROVED, May 29, 1846.

[PUBLIC—No. 74.]  
An Act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of December next, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following rates of duty—that is to say:

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule A, a duty of one hundred per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule B, a duty of forty per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule C, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule D, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule E, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule F, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule G, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule H, a duty of five per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of December next, the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule I shall be exempt from duty.

measured at the expense of the owner, agent, or consignee.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of December next, in lieu of the bounty heretofore authorized by law to be paid on the exportation of pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, there shall be allowed, on the exportation thereof, if cured with foreign salt, a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on the salt, and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, and merchandise imported after the passage of this act and which may be in the public stores on the second day of December next, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the twelfth section of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved August thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall be, and the same is hereby, so far modified, that all goods imported from this side the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn may remain in the public stores for the space of one year instead of the term of sixty days prescribed in the said section; and that all goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn may remain in the public stores one year instead of the term of ninety days prescribed in the said section.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of imports which have been actually purchased, on entry of the same, to make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the true market value of the country whence the importation shall have been made, or in which the goods imported shall have been originally manufactured or produced, as the case may be; and to add thereto all costs and charges which under existing laws, would form part of the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which the duties should be assessed. And it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same may be imported or entered to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be ascertained, estimated, and ascertained in accordance with the provisions of existing laws; and if the appraised value thereof shall exceed by ten per centum or more the value so declared on the entry, then in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on such appraised value: Provided, nevertheless, That under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice value, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the duties of any collector, naval officer, or surveyor, and the clerks employed by any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or appraiser, who are not by existing laws required to be sworn, shall before entering upon their respective duties, or, if already employed, before continuing in the discharge thereof, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation faithfully and diligently to perform such duties, and to use their best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds upon the revenue of the United States; which oath or affirmation shall be administered by the collector of the port or district where the said deputies or clerks may be employed, and shall be a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no officer or other person connected with the navy of the United States, shall, under any pretence, import in any ship or vessel of the United States any goods, wares, or merchandise liable to the payment of any duty.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

**SCHEDULE A.—(One hundred per centum ad valorem.)**  
Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain, or other materials; cordials, absinthe, arrack, caraca, kirschenwasser, liquors, maraschino, rafia, and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character.

**SCHEDULE B.—(Forty per centum ad valorem.)**  
Alabaster and spar ornaments; almonds; anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil; camphor, refined; cassia; cloves; composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; comfits, sweetmeats, or fruit preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses; currants; dates; figs; ginger roots, dried or green; glass cut; mace; manufactures of cedar wood, granddilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and satin wood; nutmegs; pimento; prepared vegetables, meats, poultry, and game sealed or enclosed in cans, or otherwise; prunes; raisins; scagliola tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; segars, snuff, paper segars, and all other manufactures of tobacco; wines—Burgundy, champagne, claret, Madeira, Port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines.

**SCHEDULE C.—(Thirty per centum ad valorem.)**  
Ale, beer, and porter in casks or bottles; argentine, alabaster, or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured; articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal; articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part, by hand; asses' skins; balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes, and tinctures, used either for the toilet or for medicinal purposes; baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow; not otherwise provided for; bay rum; beads, of amber, composition, or wax, and all other beads; benzoin; bologna sausages; bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets, composed of hair, or of which hair is a component part; braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not otherwise provided for; brooms and brushes of all kinds; camoes, real and imitation, and mosaics, real and imitation, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished; capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; caps, hats, muffs, and tippets of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material; caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, worn by men, women, or children, and not otherwise provided for; card cases, pocket books, shell boxes, sovereigns, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed; carpets, carpeting, bearrugs, bed-sides, and other portions of carpeting, being either

or Abussan, Brussels, ingrain, Saxony, Turkey, Venetian, Wilton, or any other similar fabric; carriages and parts of carriages; cayenne pepper; cheese; cinnamon; clocks and parts of clocks; clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, sempstress, or manufacturer; coach and harness furniture of all kinds; coal; coke and culm of coal; combs of all kinds; compositions of glass or paste, when set; confectionery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; coral, cut or manufactured; corals; cotton cords, gimps, and galleons; court plaster; crayons of all kinds; cutlery of all kinds; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and all other precious stones, and imitations of precious stones, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; dolls, and toys of all kinds; earthen, china, and stoneware, and all other wares composed of earthy and mineral substances, not otherwise provided for; epaulets, galleons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, trunks, and wings of gold, silver, or other metal; fans and fire-escapes of every description, of whatever material composed; feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed; fire crackers; flaps, braids, plaits, spatterre, and willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets; frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, finished or unfinished; furniture, cabinet and household; ginger, ground; glass, colored, stained, or painted; glass crystals for watches; glasses or pebbles for spectacles; glass tumblers, plain, moulded, or pressed, not cut or punted; paintings on glass; porcelain glass; grapes; gum benzoin or Benjamin; hair pencils; hat bodies of cotton; hats and bonnets, for men, women, and children, composed of straw, satin straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material not otherwise provided for; hamp, or yphard for use; ink and man hair; cleansers or whippers for use; iron and lead powder; iron, in bars, blooms, bolts, loops, pipes, rods, slabs, or other form, not otherwise provided for; castings of iron; old or scrap iron; vessels of cast iron; japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; jewelry, real or imitation thereof; jet and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; lead pencils; maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations; manufactures of the bark of the cork tree, except corks; manufactures of bone, shell, horn, pearl, ivory, or vegetable ivory; manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platinum, silver, tin, or other metal, or of which either of those metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value; manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tanned in the loom or otherwise, by machinery, or articles, vessels, and wares of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material of chief value; manufactures of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures and articles of marble, marble paving tiles, and all other marble more advanced in manufacture than in slabs or blocks in the rough; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for; medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for; metallic pens; mineral waters; molasses; muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms; nuts, not otherwise provided for; ocheres and ochry earths, used in the composition of painters' colors, whether dry or ground in oil; oil-cloth of every description, of whatever material composed; oils, volatile, essential, or expressed, and not otherwise provided for; olive oil, in casks, other than salad oil; olive salad oil, and all other olive oil, not otherwise provided for; olives; paper—antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for; paper boxes and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; parasols and sunshades; parchment; pepper; plated and gilt ware of all kinds; playing cards; plums; potatoes; red chalk pencils; saddlery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; salmon, preserved; sealing wax; sewing silks, in the gum or purified; shoes composed wholly of India rubber; side-arms of every description; silk twist, and twist composed of silk and mohair; silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form; soap—Castile, perfumed, Windsor, and all other kinds; sugar of all kinds; sirup of sugar; tobacco, unmanufactured; twines and pack thread, of whatever material composed; umbrellas; vellum; vinegar; wafers; water colors; wood unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for, and fire-wood; wool, unmanufactured.

**SCHEDULE D.—(Twenty-five per centum ad valorem.)**  
Borax or tinctal; Burgundy pitch; buttons and button moulds, of all kinds; baizes, bookings, flannels, and floor-cloths, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; cables and cordage, tarred or untarred; calomel, and all other mercurial preparations; camphor, crude; cotton laces, cotton insertings, cotton trimming laces, cotton laces and braids; floss silks, feather beds; feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds; grass cloth; hair cloth, hair seating, and all other manufactures of hair, not otherwise provided for; jute, sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances; manufactures composed wholly of cotton, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of goat's hair or mohair, or of which goat's hair or mohair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of worsted, or of which worsted shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; matting, China, and other floor matting and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; roofing slates and slates other than roofing slates; woollen and worsted yarn.

**SCHEDULE E.—(Twenty per centum ad valorem.)**  
Acids, acetic, arsenic, benzoic, boric, chromic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, nitric, pyroligneous, and tartaric, and all other acids, of every description, used for chemical or medicinal purposes, or for manufacturing, or in the fine arts, not otherwise provided for; aloes; alum; amber; ambrogio; angora, Thibet, and other goat's hair or mohair, unmanufactured; aniseed; animal carbon; antimony, crude and regulus of; arrow-root; articles, not in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for; asafoetida; bacoon; bananas; barley; beef; beeswax; berries; veg'tables, flowers and barks, not otherwise pro-

vided for; bismuth; bitter apples; blankets of all kinds; blank books, bound or unbound; blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper; boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber to be used in building wharves; bouché leaves; breccia; bronze liquor; bronzes; powder; butter; cadmium; calamine; candles; caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove-shirts and drawers, made on frames, composed wholly of cotton, worn by men, women, and children; cassia buds; castor oil; castorium; cedar wood; ebony, granddilla, mahogany, rosewood, and satin wood, unmanufactured; chameleon; chromate of lead; chromate, bichromate, hydrochloric, and prussiate of potash; cobalt; cocoa nuts; coculus indicus; coppers or green vitriol, or sulphate of iron; copper rods, bolts, nails, and spikes; copper bottoms; copper in sheets or plates, called brazier's copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for; cream of tartar; cubeba; dried pulp; emery; ether; extract of indigo; extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, not otherwise provided for; extract of madder; floss silk; fig blue; fish, foreign, whether fresh, smoked, salted, dried, or pickled, not otherwise provided for; fish glue, or isinglass; fish skins; flaxseed; flour of sulphur; Frankfort black; French chalk; fruit, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for; fulminants or fulminating powders; furs dressed on the skin; gamboge; glue; green turtle; gunny cloth; gunpowder; hair, curled, moss, sea weed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses; hams; hats of wool; hat bodies, made of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material of chief value; hatter's plush, composed of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value; hemp seed or linseed, and rapeseed oil, and all other oils used in painting; Indian corn and corn meal; ipecacuanha; iridium; iris or iris root; iron liquor; ivory or bone black; jalap; juniper berries; lac spirit; lac of sulphur; lap-pink; lard; leather, tanned, brown or sole; leather, upper of all kinds; lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets; leaden pipes; leaden shot; leeches; linens of all kinds; liquorice paste, juice, or root; litharge; malt; manganese; manna; manufactures of flax, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of hemp, not otherwise provided for; marble in the rough, slab, or block, unmanufactured; marine coral, unmanufactured; medical drugs, roots, and leaves, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; metals, Dutch and bronze, in leaf; metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; mineral and bituminous substances, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; musical instruments of all kinds, and strings for musical instruments of whip gut or catgut, and all other strings of the same material; needles of all kinds for sewing, darning, or knitting; nitrate of lead; oats and oatmeal; oil—neatfoot and other animal oil, sperm-cet, whale and other fish oil, the produce of foreign fisheries; opium; orange, lemon, and lime; orange and lemon peels; orange or willow, prepared for basket maker's use; patent mounds; paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise provided for; paper hangings, and paper for screens or fireboards; paving stones; paving and roofing tiles and bricks; pearl or hulled barley; periodicals and other works in the course of printing and republication in the United States; pianofortes; pitch; plantains; plaster of Paris, when ground; plumbago; pork; potassium; Prussian blue; pumpkins; putty; quicksilver; quills; red chalk; rhubarb; rice, or paddy; roll brimstone; Roman cement; rye and rye flour; saddlery, common, tinned, or japanned; saffron and saffron cake; sago; sal soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever names designated, not otherwise provided for; salts—epsom, glauber, Rochelle, and all other salts and preparations of salts, not otherwise provided for; sassafras; seepia; shad-docks; sheathing paper; skins, tanned and dressed, of all kinds; skins of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; slate pencils; smalts; spermatic candles and tapers; spirits of turpentine; sponges; spunk; squills; starch; stearine candles and tapers; steel, not otherwise provided for; stereopticons; still bottoms; sulphate of barites, crude or refined; sulphate of quinine; tallow candles; tapicots; tar; thread laces and insertings; type metal; types, new or old; vanilla beans; verdigris; velvet, in the piece, composed wholly of cotton; velvet, in the piece, composed of cotton and silk, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value; vermilion; wax candles and tapers; whalebone the produce of foreign fisheries; wheat and wheaten flour; white and silver leaf; mineral kerms; silk, raw, not more advanced in manufacture than singles, trams and thrown, or organzine; steel in bars, cast, sheat, or German; Terne tin plates; tin foil; tin in plates or sheets; tin plates galvanized, not otherwise provided for; zinc, spelter, or tutenague, in sheets.

**SCHEDULE F.—(Fifteen per centum ad valorem.)**  
Arsenic; bark, Peruvian; bark, Quilla; Brazil paste; Brimstone, crude in bulk; codilla, or tow of hemp or flax; cork tree bark, unmanufactured; diamonds, glaziers', set or not set; dragons blood; flax, unmanufactured; gold and silver leaf; mineral kerms; silk, raw, not more advanced in manufacture than singles, trams and thrown, or organzine; steel in bars, cast, sheat, or German; Terne tin plates; tin foil; tin in plates or sheets; tin plates galvanized, not otherwise provided for; zinc, spelter, or tutenague, in sheets.

**SCHEDULE G.—(Ten per centum ad valorem.)**  
Ammonia; antio, rancon or Orleans; barilla; bleaching powders or chloride of lime; books; blotting, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals, and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, not otherwise provided for; building stones; butt stones, wrought or unwrought; canoes and mo'stics, and imitations thereof, not set; chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof; cochineal; coco shells; compositions of glass or paste, not set; cutlery; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations thereof, when not set; engravings or plates, bound or unbound; hempsed, linseed, and rapeseed; fuller's earth; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, not on the skin; furs, undressed when on the skin; goldbeaters' skins; gum arabic and gum senegal; gum tragacanth; gum barby; gum Esi India; gum jedda; gum substitute, or burnt starch; hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured; India rubber, in bottles, slabs, or sheets, unmanufactured; indigo; kelp; lemon and lime juices; lime; maps and charts; music and music paper, with lines, bound or unbound; natron; wax; vermilion; oils, palm and coconut; ornament; palm leaf, unmanufactured; polishing stones; pumice and pumice stones; ratans and reeds, unmanufactured; rotten stone; sal ammonia; salpêtre, (or nitrate of soda or potash), refined or partially refined; soda ash; sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol; tallow; marrow, and all other grease and soap stocks and soap stuffs, not otherwise provided for; tarra jape, nica or catarchu; watches and parts of watches;